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Three times or less, \$2: each subsequent inser-tion 50 cents per square. Local notices 10 cents per line for one inser-sertion: 5 cents per line for each subsequent sensecutive insertion five lines. 10 cents per Mac. Simple announcements of births, mar-riages and deaths will be inserted free. Business cards, dro lines or less, t5 per year; ever five lines, at the regular rates of adver-tions.

tising No local inserted for less than 75 cents per JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete ad affords facilities for doing the best class of ork. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW are paid, except at the option of the pub-

res are paid, except at the option of the pub-liaher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

A Chicago court is naving trouble to find a receiver for a Klondike railroad. The receiver will probably have just as hard a time to find the railroad.

There is a man in Illinois who has started 153 newspapers and is still in pursuit of a long-felt want. It would obably destroy his happiness to overtake it.

American furniture was exported last year to the extent of \$3,700,000, and the amount imported was almost nominal. Our machinery has turned the scale this as in many other lines of manufac-

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Peters, of Hender-N. H., celebrated her one hundredth birthday by taking a sleigh ride with the thermometer standing at 20 below zero. When will these girls get their foolish and dangerous over habits?

For 20 years Missouri has been represented in the national senate by the same two men, Senators Cockrell and Vest, the former having been first elected in 1875 and the latter in 1879. Senator Cockrell has just been elected for his sixth term.

The voters of Minnesota at the recent election approved a good roads amendment to the constitution by 70,043 to 38,017. This is the first popular vote taken in any state on the good roads question, and is an important test of public sentiment.

The soldier boys in Manila say that the Spaniards and natives there invariably turn to the left instead of to the right in passing others on the sidewalk and in the streets, and consequently there are numerous accidental collisions with Americans.

It took Tom Sharkey almost an hour to thrash Kid McCoy in New York the other day, and he only received \$15,000 for turning the trick. It may be that it is this lack of adequate financial returns that is keeping so many of our brightest and best young men from entering the roped arena.

Miss Mary Gregg, of St. Louis, being desirous of marrying Joseph H. Dillon and being heiress to a considerable fortune, left her by an uncle on condition that she does not change her name. the difficulty has been neatly solved by the changing by legal process of the name of the prospective husband to Joseph H. Dillon Gregg.

The British colonial system is evi dently misunderstood by many who re-fer to it as opposed to the ideas of home rule Eleven of the 40 distinct British colonies have elective assemblies and locally responsible governments. two colonies are exactly alike in the extent to which they are allowed to regulate their own affairs.

There died the other day at New York an inventor named Bisel, who sup

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

Strength Nearly Doubled in the Mining States Within the Last Two Years.

The mining group of states is usually made to incude Colorado, Nevada, Utah Montana and Idaho. Colorado, Nevada and Utah are silver states, Montana exceeds all others in the product of copper, and Idaho ranks second among the states in the product of lead. The relation of minerals to one another under modern methods of mining is such that the production of one metal goes hand in hand necessarily with that of another, and as a consequence both Idaho and Montana have large silver prod-All five of these states in the St. Louis republican convention of 1896 were favorable to the consideration of a silver plank in deference to their local interests, and in them there was a formidable revolt of the silver republicans, as they call themselves. In that convention the votes of these five states

were cast solidly against the platform adopted, and on the balloting for president the Colorado delegates, the Idaho delegates and some of the Nevada, Utah and Montana delegates refused to participate, withdrawing to take part silver republican convention in the which indorsed the nomination of Bry an and Sewall. In the election succeed ing Bryan carried Colorado by 135,000 majority; Idaho by 16,000 in a tota vote of less than 30,000; Nevada by 6,500 in a total vote of 10,000; Montana by 32,000 in a total vote of 53,000, and Utah by a plurality of 51,000 in a total of

These five states, under such conditions, did not furnish a very encouraging outlook for the republican party at succeeding elections, the first defection of populists from the republicans hav ing been followed by a subsequent and larger defection of republicans to the silver republican party, the votes of which made possible the large majorities in the presidential election of 1896 Though without influence upon the re sult of the presidential election of 1896 these five states have ten of the United States senators, besides six representa tives in congress in the lower house The obstacles to republican success in them seemed two years ago to be al-most insurmountable, but the republicans, adhering to a determination to re-gain the ground which they had lost. set themselves about the task of re storing their broken column by recovering former supporters or gaining new recruits. In Colorado there was, in 1897, an election for judicial office In Idaho there was no contest. In Montana there was no election in 1897; neither was there one in Nevada or Utah. The republicans had therefore two years to recover lost ground, and how well they did it is to be seen in the following table of votes in these five states, comparing the republican vote in each in the presidential election with that cast for the republican can didate for the head of the state ticket in 1808.

| | 1896. | 1898. |
|----------|---------|---------|
| Colorado | | 50,880 |
| Utah | 13,484 | 29.361 |
| Idaho | 6.324 | 13.794 |
| Montana | 10.494 | 14,823 |
| Nevada | 1,938 | 3,548 |
| Totals | .58.511 | 112,406 |

A gain from 58,000 to 112,000 is very nearly, though not quite, 100 per cent. in two years. When this gain is considered in connection with the fact that the election of 1896 was a presidential contest, at which a full vote was polled. and that the election of 1898 was a state contest, at which congressmer were the only federal officers voted for, it will be seen that the republican vote was even more important than it seems otherwise, and shows a diligent determination of the republican lead-ers in these five states, whose forces suffered most severely from the "silver raze," to put themselves in line with their party associates before the next national presidential election, and in advance of the next republican national convention; and they have done so in what may be called great style.--N. Y Sun

CURRENT COMMENT.

WMr. Bryan asserts that "leaders

SILVER A LOCAL ISSUE.

Richard Croker Comes Out in An other Declaration Against Sixteen to One.

In a recent interview in a Tammany

paper Richard Croker says: "The sixteen to one question is a dead issue. This was proven conclu-sively by the expression of the will of the people in 1896 when they elected Mr. McKinley president of the United

"Now, the democrats of the west and other sections of the country are trying to foist this dead issue upon the democratic party, and to make the old dead cry of 'sixteen to one' the demo-

"Why should we carry a dead weight in that campaign? The times of four years ago are past. To-day the times are different and the issues are not the same

"Speaking for this section of the country, I say that if the sixteen to one question is again brought before the people there will be felt again throughout the nation the same trust that prevailed in 1896. During the fall of that year, while the can paign was in progress, every man with a dollar of surplus, whether he was a millionaire or workingman, hoarded his savings; in fact, locked them up so that there was actually no money in circulation.

"As a natural circumstance, the times then became well-nigh desperate. Look back at the winter of 1896, and see what the mere rumor of silver coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one did to this coun-You could not get money in the try. banks. You could not raise money on any kind of security, and the result was the very hardest kind of hard times.

"From the south and west there al-ways comes the hue and cry against New York, because it is the money center of the United States. But whenever there is any great public improve-ment to be made in any section of this country, the first look for help is toward abused New York. They rush to our great city to raise the money. They come here for the means to build their railroads, to construct their waterworks, to erect plants for gas service. and bond their cities for any kind of improvement. Then, no matter how much enefit is derived from this section of the country, there is always the same howl against the great city, because it is the money center—that very center without which public improvement would be an impossibility.

"If this silver question comes again before the people, and is made a fac-tor in the national platform, the moneyed men of the east will look for in-vestment outside of this country, and the banks in other states in the union will be unable to borrow money in the east. The result will be that the poor will be the greatest sufferers. "The free silver issue is merely a lo-

cal issue. In the sections where free silver will benefit the residents it is but to one. However, in my opinion, the money question should be settled by congress. But here in New York we congress. But here in New York we must see to it that the position of our party on the money question must meet the requirements not of any one section, but of every section of the United

"When in convention assembled the majority of the delegates demand a certain standard or a certain reform, New York will, as it ever has, fall faith-fully in line, without a moment of opposition or a murmur of protest. But the democratic platform of 1900 has not yet been written."—Washington

SENATOR GRAY ON M'KINLEY. A Handsome Tribute to the President

from a Democratic Statesman

Some democrats have sneered at and reviled the president. They have not been as hitter and malignant, howas the mugwumps. They declare of McKinley that "there is no good in him." Some of them call him "feeble," a "pliant instrument" in the hands of bolder men. Others charge him with pursuing knowingly and voluntarily a contracts will be quickly once entered into no futu can in honor break them. urse 'fatal to the liberties of the re public." When any republican defends the president they call him a time-server, a flatterer who hopes to be rewarded. In pleasing contrast to all this abuse is the statement concerning the president made by Senator Gray in his remarks at Wilmington a few days ago. He was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris. That brought him into close relations with the president. As a result of his intimate knowledge of the man he says: "I belong to a different political party, but "I belong to a different political party, but I should be false to my sense of justice and to that pride which I feel as an American if I did not declare my confidence in the part-otism and purity of purpose of William Mc-Kinley. He is no usurper of power, no stranger to American institutions, but one of the American people, called to his high office by their suffrages, and it would be strange indeed if he did not share to the fullest extent in the love of our constitution and the principles that underlie it." This is handsomely said. It is true. When the dust and smoke of the pres-ent conflict over the Philippines have cleared away and that question has cleared away and that question has ceased to be "in politics" nearly all men will admit cheerfully the caution. wisdom and prudence displayed by the president in dealing with the issues arising out of the war with Spain. He has moved too slowly to please some at the time. He has moved too rapidly to please those who did not want him to move at all. The final verdict will be that he advanced thoughtfully judiciously, keeping even pace with the wishes of the people, waiting only to learn their will and then executing it when he found out what it was .- Chi cago Tribune.

LIFTED THE VEIL

Peace Become Known.

Plan to Acquire All of the Philippines was the Result of Occurrences in Paris After the Diplomats

Washington, Jan. 31 .- The president has sent to the senate the correspond-ence on file in the state department bearing upon the peace treaty and it was read in Monday's executive session. The correspondence was sent in re-sponse to the resolution introduced by enator Hoar and includes most of the letters and cablegrams from the com-missioners to the president and from the president to the commissioners in the way of instructions. One of the first cablegrams from the president in-structed them to demand the cession of Luzon island.

of islands was made by the commis-sioners to the president as the result of occurrences at Paris after the **ar-**rival there of the commissioners.

Much stress was laid by the commis-sioners upon the probability of future trouble with Spain. With Luzon under American administration there would soch be such a vast improvement, they wrea wrote, that the other islanders would soon grow more and more rebellious and with Spain's oppressive methods of government we would soon again find that we had another Cuba at another door. Furthermore there would be constant filibustering and we should find ourselves spending millions to pre-serve a state of neutrality, just as we did in the case of Cuba prior to our declaration of war on account of that island. Gen. Merritt's testimony on this point was cited and was made the reason for much of the argument in favor of taking the entire group.

tions to consummate the bargain by taking all the Philippines, but rather, after hearing a full explanation, to have left the matter to the discretion of the commissioners. The entire con-troversy was practically over the Philippines and the question of assuming esponsibility for the payment of the Spanish bonds for which the Cuban revenues were pledged.

ter the proposition to pay \$20,000,000 was made the negotiations proceeded much more smoothly and were soon brought to a close.

to have been of one mind as to the wispolicy of acquiring these islands. In one notable dispatch he pleaded zeal-ously against the policy as unpatriotic, un-American and inconsistent with probity and good statesmenship.

ment of Subsidies to Ship Owners. Washington, Feb. 1.—The minority report on the Hanna-Payne shipping bill was filed in the house Tuesday. It is a severe and somewhat personal arraignment of the measure and those the mould specific hearing and the it. who would receive bounties under it.

"This bill is one that was brought to Congress by a voluntary committee of ship owners and ship builders repre-senting the gentlemen who will re-ceive the bounty which the bill pro-poses to give from the public treasury. The bill as reported to the house is in almost the exact form and grants to a percent the bounder down the the penny the bounties demanded by the gentlemen who are to receive them. The bill is therefore entirely satisfac-tory to the interests which have organ-ized this movement to secure the vast sums carried in the bill as a gratuity sums carried in the bill as a gratuity to be used in carrying on their private business and enlarging the profits thereof. The bill provides not simply for bounties, but for bounties which, once granted, cannot thereafter be tak-en away. If this bill be passed the contracts will be quickly made and once entered into no future congress can in honor break them."

Reward of \$20,000 Offered. Reward of \$20,000 Offered. A wealthy lady recently lost a satchel con-taining jewels worth \$150,000, and now offers reward of \$20,000 cash to the finder. The loss of health is far more serious than the loss of jewels, and yet it can be recovered without paying big rewards. A little money invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will restore strength to the weak purify the blood, establish regularity of the bowels and help the stomach to properly digest the food taken into it.

A Reason.

She-I don't see why they can't let the

taken into it.

Arrived There.

women vote? He-Becaule, my dear, they are trying to keep it a secret ballot.-Philadelphia Bul-letin. Ever thus-heirs to aches and pains. St. Jacobs Oil's the doctor. "Truth lies at the bottom of a well." But how can truth "lie" anywhere.-L. A. W. Bulletin.

The decision to take the entire group

The president does not appear to ave at any time given explicit instruc-

The Spaniards from the first insisted upon an indemnity for the Philippines, and the correspondence shows that af-

The American commissioners appear dom of taking over all the Philippines with the exception of Senator Gray, who, notwithstanding he signed the treaty, held out to the last against the

AGAINST BOUNTIES.

Minority Report to Congress Con-demns the Bill Providing for Pay-The report says:

Give the Children a Drink

Give the Children a Drink alled Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, aourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

The Right Way.

"And you say you ate horse steak in Paris? How was it served?" "A la cart, of course."-Cleveland Plais Dealer.

Oats-24 1-2 Inches Long

betrin.
Ever thus—heirs to aches and pains. St. facobs Oil's the doctor.
"Truth lies at the bottom of a well."
The Oat marvel—what will 50,000 such long heads per acre weigh? 15,366 lbs.—480 Bush-les! Such a yield pays big!
Cut his notice out and send 10 cents postage to JOHN A. SALZER SEED COM-PANY. LA CROSSE, WIS, and get their great catalogue and 10 Farm Seed Samples free; including Bromus Inermis, the greatest grass on earth. Potatoes \$1.20 a Bbl. [£.]
The little dog always tries to bark as big as he can.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM.

Earnest Words From Women Who Have Been Relieved of Backache

-Mrs. Pinkham Warns Against Neglect.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:--I have been thankful a thousand times, since I wrote you, for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I followed your ad-vice carefully, and now I feel like a different person. My troubles were back-

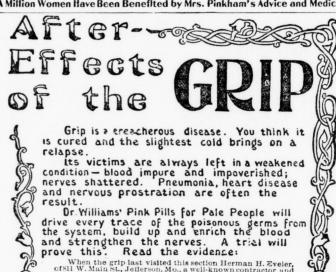
men who owe their health and happiness to her advice and medicine

Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass. Her advice is of-fered free to all suffering women who are puzzled about them-

If you have backache don't neg-

"I would advise any one troubled with female weakness to take your medi-cine. I shall also recommend it wherever I can as a great reliever of pain."

A Million Women Have Been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine



rove this. Read the evidence: When the grlp last visited this section Herman H. Eveler, of SII W. Main St., Jefferson, Moo, a well-known contractor and builder, was one of the victims, and he has since been troubled with the after-effects of the disease. A year ago his health be-gan to fail, and he was obliged to discontinue work. That he lives to day is almost a miracle. He says: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and a general debility. My back also pained me severely. "I tried one doctor after another and numerous remedies suggested by my friends, but without apparent benefit, and began to give up hope. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People extolled in a St. Louis paper, and after inves-tigation decided to give them a trial. "After taking four boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People Im restored to good health. Ifeel like a new man, and having the will and energy of my former days returned, I am capable of transacting my husiness with increased ambition. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are a wonderful medicine and any one suffering from the after-effects of the



New Facts About the Treaty of

several ideas from which others have acquired wealth. He invented the re volving bookrack, from which he got a few thousands while others got for-tunes. He invented concrete for pavements, for which he received \$6,000. while the company that took it up made \$6.000.000.

There is a remarkable condition of affairs in New Jersey. Without any di-rect state tax there is a surplus of over \$1,000,000 in the state treasury, and this is increasing so steadily that Gov. Voor hees finds it proper to call the attentio of the legislature to the matter. The receipts last year were \$2,354,622, al most all of which came from the taxes on corporations, the collateral inherit ance tax and the fees turned into the state treasury.

A cablegram from Dublin-says that John Daly, the famous Irish political prisoner, who was released from Port-land prison in 1896, after having been sentenced to life in 1884 for complicity in the alleged plot to blow up the house of commons while in session by throw ing a dynamite bomb from the visitor' ll'ery, has been elected mayor of Limerick under the new Irish local government act. Daly was elected by an unanimous vote.

Another tradition has been swept away. In a train accident it has been supposed for years that "on seeing dan ger the engineer whistled 'down brakes,' reversed the lever and jumped off." But now comes an iconocl says the engineer does not do this, and has not for many years. What he does do is to "shut off steam, apply the air brakes, open the sand box, and jump." If he is a fraid to jump he is either killed heads" at the Unleage converted in the ise of the ise or becomes a hero.

Many of the leaders of the republican party have passed over, but the grand old organization still lives .- St. Louis Star.

IFA free trade paper argues that the vast growth in our foreign commerce is not healthful. It is a malady, at all events, that all the other countries are trying to catch.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Wr. Bryan is making a suspiciou number of speeches protesting that the silver issue is not dead. He never thought it necessary to make one such speech in 1896 .- Louisville Courierournal (Dem.).

The American people were never so united and so cordial on any great proposition as they are to-day on ex-pansion. It is what they want above all else. If submitted to a popular vote there would not be enough anti-expan sionists to cast a shadow .-- Saginaw (Mich.) Courier-Herald.

The more the democrats attempt to get together and agree on a polic of opposition to expansion, the more they disagree. There is wisdom enough left in the party to perceive the suicidal folly of committing it to an un-patriotic and reactionary course. patriotic Whether wisdom is in the majority re nains to be seen .- Troy Times.

TThe Kansas City Times deserts Bryan and hoists for its presidential candidate in 1900 Senator Cockrell, "an old-fashioned democrat, who stood for what the Chicago platform contains long before that platform was promul-gated." In other words, the Times gated." poists Cockrell as a man who is afflict ed with permanent political insanity as against the men who "lost their heads" at the Chicago convention of

The Bryanites claim now that any democrat who persists in prospering in husiness is a traitor to his party. Buffalo Commercial.

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THE DEADLOCK IS BROKEN.

Joseph V. Quarles Will be Elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 31.-The senatorial deadlock was broken last night. Joseph V. Quarles, of Milwaukee, was nominated in the republican caucus to succeed John L. Mitchell, whose term xpires on March 4. Joseph V. Quarles is a native of Wis-

onsin, having been born in Kenosha years ago. In 1862 he entered the niversity of Michigan, but left his studies during the rebellion and enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin in-fantry, being made first lieutenant of Company C. At the expiration of his Company C. At the expiration of his service he returned to the university and graduated with the class of 1866. Later he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Mr. Quarles was elected district attorney of Kenosha eounty and mayor of Kenosha and also represented his district in the leg-iceluture as assomblymmen and energy. slature as assemblyman and senator He practiced law in Racine for a num-ber of years and removed to Milwaukee in 1888, since which time he has carried on a successful law practice.

A New Railway Enterprise.

Pittsburg, Jan. 31.—The shortest rail route from the great lakes to the seaboard is the latest project which Pittsourg capital is now furthering. A company has been organized and the ontract let for the first 50 miles of this road. The new line is called the Erie & Eastern. It will run from Erie to Ti-tusville, 55 miles. At the latter point 't will connect with the Western New 't will connect with the western New York & Pennsylvania railroad and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pitts-burg. At Mill Village, 20 miles from Erie, it will connect with the Erie railway syst/m.



What do the Children Drink?

5

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distri-bute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about $\frac{1}{4}$ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c, and 25c,

Try Grain=0!

VESTERN CANADA

NAREE

MCINNES.

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O

er said while of WESTER? For particular

appl

DEPARTMENT IN



Joint A. Salzer Steel Co. La Crosse Wis.

We wish to gain this year 2

pe Cab Red B

3 Day Rac Ripe Ca

g Lightn ter's Best



Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulc Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever So Saves a set appended to the start of the set of the set